

ANCIENT EGYPT

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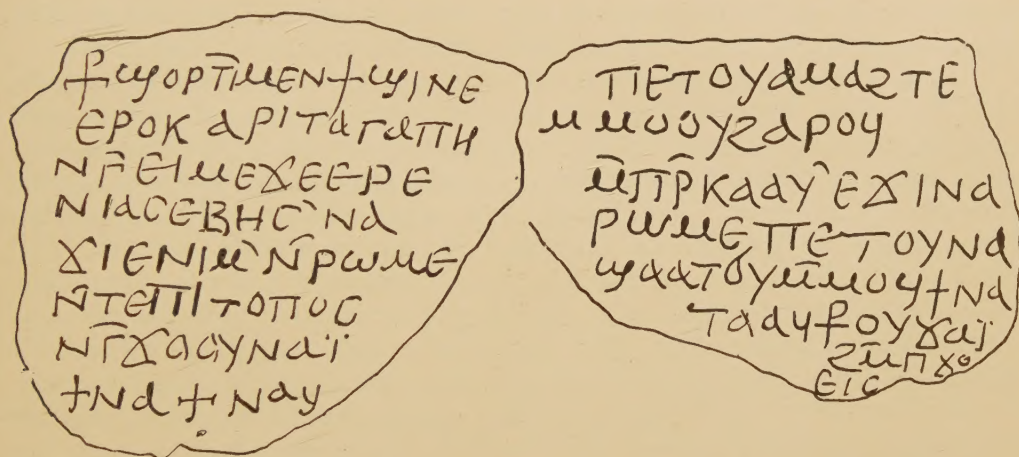
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ANCIENT EGYPT.

A COPTIC OSTRAKON.

THIS ostrakon, which is on limestone, was bought in Luxor in 1920. There is no provenance.

Translation.—First, then, I greet thee. Please (lit. have the goodness) to know that the wicked are about to take some one of the men of this place, and to instruct me. I will give to them him whom they insist on. Do not allow them to take my men. The [one] whom they shall need, I will give him. Health in the Lord.



There is no indication as to the writer of the letter or to his correspondent, though it is evident that it is a communication to a superior, as the writer asks for instructions.

I have translated **ΔΙΑΣΤΕ ΜΟΟ** = as "to insist on," on the suggestion of Sir Herbert Thompson; although, as he points out, there is no actual parallel. The reflexive use of **ΔΙΑΣΤΕ** is rare; see Sir., XVIII, 30; XX, 1; Budge, *Mart.*, 117; Leip. *Epiphanius*, 104/3; C.S.C.O., 73/86, for examples of such use. The nearest approach to the meaning of the word in this connection is in e.g. Leip., *Epiph.*, 107/4, where it means "to stand firm." The literal translation would therefore run, "they stand themselves firmly," or, perhaps, "they set themselves firmly."

M. A. MURRAY.

FURTHER NOTES ON DUALISM IN AFRICAN RELIGIONS.

THE good and evil gods of the Nilo-Hamitic group of East Africa are manifestations of the elements. The Gāla, in addition to their god *Wak*^a, believe that there are two kinds of sunshine, *adu* (from *adi*, "white"), the bad sunshine, which destroys, and *biftu* (from *bifa*, "colour"), the good sunshine, which gives life. *Adu* is apparently from the same stem as *Adi*, a fabulous being, white in colour, and a sort of Ἡμπερσα. The black and red gods of the Māsae (*eng-ai*, "god," is properly "sky") are the heavens in fine weather and in storm, or, rather, in the dry weather and wet weather. The Nandi *ilet ne mie* and *ilet ne ya*, "the good thunder and the bad thunder," are not distinguished by colour. Lightning in Nandi, in addition to being called the "swords of the thunder," is also spoken of as the "wings of the thunder" (*kepepaiik ap ilet*). The more primitive tribes of the Nandi sub-group, such as the Suk and Tuken, do not, apparently, hold any such beliefs (Beech, *Suk*, p. 19), though the Suk say that *Tororut* ("sky") or *Ilal* ("rain"), by which names they indiscriminately designate their supreme god, "is like a man in form, but has wings . . . the flash of which causes the lightning, and the whirring thereof is the thunder" (Beech, *Suk*).

From Kolben's account of the Hottentots (printed in *The World Displayed*, Vol. X, London, MDCCLX) it appears that the Hottentot ideas of good and evil gods are somewhat different from those of the Nilo-Hamites. Kolben enumerates three gods: (1) *Gounja Tiquoa*, "the God of all Gods," who is "a good man, who does nobody any hurt." (2) *Gounja*, "the moon," who is "the subject and representative of the High and Invisible," and who is worshipped as the "distributor of the weather." (3) *Touquoa*, "the father of mischief," and the teacher of witchcraft; he is propitiated by worship and sacrifices. The Hottentots thus seem to have a trinity of two good deities and a third who is bad. The Gāla, Māsae and Nandi, on the other hand, have pairs of gods, one good and one bad, in addition to their supreme gods, and they do not regard these pairs as coming within their ceremonial system. The Nandi, it may be noted in passing, pray to the new moon; but they do not regard the moon as a god. The Māsae, however, say that the sun (*eng-olong*, fem. gender) is the husband of the moon (*ol-apa*, masc. gender, Hollis, *Masai*, p. 273); the Suk, that the moon is the eldest son of *Tororut* (Beech, *l.c.*); and the 'I-Tiamus (En-jemusi), that the sun and moon are husband and wife (Beech, *l.c.*). The latter tribe believe also in two gods, *Engai*, the sky-god, and *Engop*, the earth-god. Both these are benevolent.

Turning to the beliefs of the Bantu BaGanda, we read that: "Ils admettent néanmoins l'existence d'êtres invisibles, supérieurs à l'homme, désignés sous le nom générique de Lubali. L'un de ces esprits porte même le nom de *Katonda*, dérivé du verbe *kutonda*, "créer," et qui signifie Créateur. Ces génies ont des attributions diverses: les uns sont bons, et ne savent que faire du bien aux hommes; les autres méchants, et c'est à eux qu'on attribue tous les maux qui affligent l'humanité. Chaque Lubali a ses représentants particuliers, qui prennent son nom, et prétendent être en rapport avec lui." (*Manuel de langue Luganda*, par

les pères L. L. et C. D. des Pères Blancs, Einsiedeln, 1894, p. 7.) The worship of the Ganda sky-god Kazoba, "whose name seems to mean Sun"¹ (Sir C. Eliot in Hollis, *Nandi*, p. xxiii), is attributed to BaHima influence, on the assumption that the BaHima are of Hamitic stock. It does not, however, appear that the belief in Lubali is due to Hamitic influence.

The Azande ("Nyamnyam") believe in the existence of ghosts, of ancestors, *âtolo*, who must be propitiated, and of malignant spirits, *âgilisa*, of which some say, "evil *âtolo* are the *âgilisa*." (J. E. T. Philipps, "Religion among the Azande," *Journ. Royal Anthropological Institute*, LVI, pp. 180, 183.) These correspond more or less to the Ganda Lubali.

The Lugwari of N.W. Uganda, a tribe akin to the Madi, believe in two gods, *Adronga*, the creator, who is benevolent, and *Ori*, who is evil (*ori*, pl. *orindi* = "spirit"). (R. E. McConnell, "Notes on the Lugwari Tribe," *Journ. Royal Anthropological Institute*, LV, p. 461).

The beliefs in good and evil forces in opposition may be divided into three groups:—

- I. Where the two forces are the elements, and subordinate to the chief deity, as among the Gāla, Māsae and Nandi.
- II. Where the forces are spirits, as among the Ganda, Azande and Lugwari.
- III. Where the worship is that of a trinity, the third member of which is evil, as among the Hottentots.

The dualistic beliefs quoted by Mr. N. W. Thomas in his paper on "Dualism in African Religions," in *ANCIENT EGYPT*, 1922, p. 109, seem to belong to the second group. The above facts show, I think, that belief in dualism is not limited in East Africa to tribes of Hamitic speech, as Mr. Thomas states (*l.c.*, p. 110). We may note here that the Suk, though they do not come into any of these groups, seem to possess a complete theogony, which, as far as our limited knowledge goes, is not shared by the other tribes closely akin to them.

That the same colours appear in different parts of Africa as attributes of good and evil gods is probably only a coincidence, though, as Mr. Thomas notes (*l.c.*, p. 109), the opposition between red and black found on the Gold Coast is a singular circumstance. The Gāla in East Africa regard white as the unlucky colour, as has been shown from the cases of the malignant sunshine and the fabulous monster, of which both names seem to mean "white."

G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD

¹ "Sun" in Luganda is *njuba*, *LuIsukha liwa*, *Taveta izuwa*, *Chagga ruwa*; the latter, all three, being the ordinary word for God, as *asis* in Nandi, and *Chieng* in DhoLuo.

REVIEWS

Egyptian Grammar. By ALAN H. GARDINER. 4to. 623 pp. 1927. (Oxford : Clarendon Press.) 42s.

When the long-expected happens it seems almost too good to be true. For fifteen years this *Grammar* has been promised, and at last the promise has been fulfilled.

There is a difficulty in reviewing a grammar ; by its very nature it must be a mass of detail, and in a language like the ancient Egyptian, where the script itself is often of importance in elucidating the meaning, the detail is unusually great. The sign-list, for example, alone occupies a hundred pages. In the Introduction, Dr. Gardiner deals with the language, its affinities and characteristics, the writing, the history of its decipherment, and a brief survey of the literature. The *Grammar* is arranged in a series of progressive lessons, an arrangement which has its advantages and disadvantages. With each lesson is an exercise for translation of Egyptian into English and of English into Egyptian ; a short vocabulary accompanies each exercise. These exercises begin with short sentences of two or three words and end with long extracts from the Westcar Papyrus. The appendices consist of chapters on the vocalization of Middle Egyptian, the transcription of Egyptian proper names, a sign-list, a vocabulary (both Egyptian-English and English-Egyptian), and a short general index. The volume is sumptuously printed, and the fount of hieroglyphic type has been specially cut from good examples of signs of the XVIIIth dynasty.

In the history of Egyptology there have been three great landmarks as regards the study of the language. The first and greatest was the actual decipherment of the script by Champollion, who may therefore be regarded as the founder of Egyptology. The next landmark was the publication of an Egyptian grammar by Erman in 1894. This made it possible for students to work alone, and gave an impetus to the subject which is still felt. The third landmark is this new *Grammar* of Dr. Gardiner's. Founded, as was that of Erman, on the work of his predecessors, Dr. Gardiner has now, by his deep and wide knowledge, made it possible to explain, and therefore to translate, the *nuances* of Egyptian speech as accurately and exactly as those of Greek or Latin. Nowhere else has the syntax been so completely worked out and so lucidly explained. There is no part of the Egyptian language which has been omitted ; no difficulties, which a student may encounter, which are not solved. It is a book which every student, whether a beginner or an advanced scholar, must have at hand ; it is indispensable for every Egyptologist.

As, however, a critic must find some fault with a book, no matter how good that book may be, I will point out three defects which strike me, as a teacher of long experience. The first and most serious is the arrangement. The "progressive lesson" form is always clumsy and difficult for reference. The second is that non-verbal sentences are always a stumbling-block to beginners who have no knowledge of Oriental languages, and to begin with these creates an unnecessary difficulty. The third criticism is as to a small, though sufficiently irritating, fault; in the vocabularies for each exercise there is no sort of order, except that the verbs are put first, otherwise the words are not arranged but occur haphazard. It would have been an easy matter to arrange them in the alphabetical order of either English or Egyptian.

But, though I find fault, it must be noted that it is only the arrangement that I criticize. As for the matter contained in the book, there can be only one opinion: the *Grammar* is now, and will be perhaps for a century or more, the standard work on the ancient Egyptian language.

M. A. M.

Les Couvents près de Sohâg. Vol. II. By UGO MONNERET DE VILLARD. 8vo. 65 pp., 67 pls. 1926. (Edition hors commerce, Milan.)

The first volume of this excellent account was noticed in this journal, 1925, p. 113. The present volume deals with the roofing of the apses of the White and Red Convents, the roof of the nave, the annexes of the churches, and the construction and decoration. A large amount of collateral examples are adduced, and four dozen of the illustrations help the reader to follow the comparisons. It is here concluded that the apse cupolas of the White Convent were renewed in the 13th century. The changes that have been made in the cupolas of the Red Convent are discussed. Southern French cathedrals of the 11th-12th centuries are compared, as the same system was used then of covering over the nave by cupolas, which rested on corner arches abutting on the sides of the square, so reducing it to an octagon. The connecting link is considered to be in the transmission through Moslem Spain. The history of the trefoil arch is quoted in many countries, from the East to Spain.

The nave of the White Convent is 41 feet wide, the largest such, with the exception of the church of St. Menas. The roof was originally of timber, like the Italian basilicas, but when that decayed or was destroyed, wood was too valuable in Egypt to allow of renewal. Then it was necessary to replace the roof with cupolas. The danger of restoration is observed, where twenty years ago changes were made which confuse the original design.

The system of having two columns in front of the apse, dividing the space in three, is described as very widely spread; examples are quoted in Egypt, Algeria, early Saxon England, Italy, and Syria. The liturgical reason of it was to give a transverse pathway to the pulpit. It appears in the tomb-chapels at Oxyrhynchos (*Tombs of Courtiers*, xli, 23; xlv, 4).

The discussion does not deal with the evidences of re-use of earlier material obvious in figs. 169 and 170; but a promise of describing this is given, accompanied with a mass of similar sculpture, which will appear in a great volume on the history of Christian art in Egypt down to the 10th century. This would be a work of the greatest interest, which will be impatiently awaited. The excellence of the illustrations in the present volume and the large amount of comparative material will make it a storehouse for study.

Il Monastero di S. Simeone presso Aswân. Vol. I. By UGO MONNERET DE VILLARD. 8vo. 159 pp., 162 figs. 1927. (Milano: Libreria Pontificia.)

The so-called Monastery of St. Simeon is really the Deyr Anbâ Hadrâ. It was cleared of ruin and sand by five months' work in 1924-6. The buildings are here admirably published, in block, and in separate portions with detail, illustrated by photographs showing every aspect. The walls were in many parts well preserved to a height of two storeys, and much is still in fresh and sound condition. There was one entrance, on the east, a projecting porch opening at right angles to the doorway wall. Inside, a row of five chambers each had three brick couches, grouped round a table like a triclinium at Pompeii. The end chamber had two such groups; the whole formed a guest-house for eighteen persons.

In the church, the graffiti show dates of A.D. 729 and onward. The body of the church is 53 feet long, or 67 feet including the sanctuary, and 53 feet wide. It was covered by two large domes over the nave and vaulting over the aisles. The font is strangely in the corner of a small chamber at the south-east; it is a conical vessel, 26 inches deep, the same width at the top, and 17 inches below, formed in a cubical block of brickwork. The author gives a full discussion in 24 pages, comparing the forms of many other Eastern churches. A grotto opening from the north-east corner of the church is covered with painting—busts of saints are framed in a curious key-pattern, of which the source is unknown. Altogether in the lower part of the deyr there are 44 chambers, the purposes of which are mostly uncertain.

On the higher ground is another mass of buildings numbering 146 chambers with an entry on the west, and only three narrow stairways (or only one, on p. 14) communicating with the eastern block by the church, on the upper floor. This entire separation of the two masses of building, and the absence of any church in the higher building, suggests that the upper mass was a convent for nuns. The author regards this, however, as being the residence of the monks, and the lower buildings as being all public. It seems strangely inconvenient to leave only three stairs of access from the upper floor of the lower mass for the whole connection of the establishment, and yet to provide a second large porch entrance on the outside. The separation of nuns seems the probable meaning of the plan, remembering how fundamental the separation of men's and women's quarters was in the Egyptian mansion.

After a description of the construction and organization of the monastery, a final chapter deals with the history of the place, from the time of Hadra, who was the first bishop of Aswan. The original church of Aswan has been destroyed in the modern changes of the place, but the remaining indications and fragments are described. We can only hope that we may have much more of Signor Monneret's work of careful record, before further destructions overtake the neglected remains of Coptic times.

Excavations on the Hill of Ophel, Jerusalem, 1923-25. By R. A. S. MACALISTER and J. G. DUNCAN. Sm. 4to. 212 pp., 217 figs., 26 pls. 1926. (Palestine Exploration Fund.) 42s.

This is a record of two seasons' work on the ridge above the Kedron valley, nearly half-way from the Haram wall to the Pool of Siloam. The principal result was the exposure of the eastern wall of the Jebusite town, and an early Hebrew tower and wall. The rest of each field worked was turned over in search of remains,

but it appeared that the ground had been completely cleared by the Maccabees, in continuation of their destructive sweep on the more northern part of the spur. The bulk of the objects found there had been swept off over the eastern wall, and lay between the old wall and the later Maccabean wall in advance of the old wall, lower toward the valley. The study of this region cannot be conclusive unless the slopes on either side of the ridge are completely bared at the same time. The good scheme of the Department, for treating this ridge thoroughly, was frustrated by only one quarter of the work being fully undertaken, while other nationalities preferred more remunerative chances in other places. There were tedious and expensive difficulties raised by the blackmail imposed by speculators in land, and the Jerusalem scale of wages is double of that in the south country, so there were many annoying conditions. Unfortunately the very disturbed state of the site prevented fresh evidences of date being obtained, and the objects found were their own witnesses as to the period. A notable section of the Jerusalem topography has been settled by this work, and the excellent map by Col. Close shows all discoveries in this region. Any subscriber to the British School in Egypt who wishes for this volume at half-price, can obtain it on applying to the Secretary of the British School; an equivalent arrangement has been made for supplying *Gerar* to the subscribers of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Juden und Griechen im Römischen Alexandria. By H. I. BELL. 8vo. 52 pp., 1 pl. 1926. (Hinrichs.)

This essay gives a careful study of the politics of Alexandria in the first five centuries, where two rival activities were struggling for power—the commercial Greek and the financial Jew. Each had inherited a privileged position, with political rights as founders. When the Romans ruled, the Jews received more favour as helpers of Augustus, and the Greeks lost their independent senate. Hence they were always bickering against the Jews. Mr. Bell regards the anti-Jewish outbursts as swayed more by spite against the Roman than hatred of the Jew. Claudius issued a decree declaring the equality of the Jews in the city, but admonishing them to be tolerant, and not to show contempt for other races. The same difficulties flared up in the massacre of the Greeks under Trajan, followed by the Roman attack on the Jews. Mr. Bell regards the later attack on the Jews by Cyril and his mob as a final crushing of them in the 5th century. Yet the Arab conquest two centuries later gave them specified right of residence at the capitulation, which shows that they were an important body then.

Akephalos, der kopflose Gott. By KARL PREISENDANZ. 8vo. 80 pp., 13 pls. 1926. (Beihefte zum Alten Orient. Heft 8.)

Dr. Preisendanz has dedicated a pamphlet of eighty pages to a careful indexing of the headless god of the late magical papyri. He divides his subject into eleven sections: (1) the headless god in popular belief and (2) on gems, (3) Seth in the magical papyri, (4) figures on the Roman curse-tablets, (5) the headless god in the magical papyri, (6) in the Papyrus Mimaout, (7) in the Berlin papyri, (8) in the Oslo papyrus, (9) doubtful examples of the Akephalos, (10) the Akephalos in the heavens, (11) the Akephalos of gems. In a 16th-century MS. the Akephalos is called "Phonos," which Dr. Preisendanz takes to be a decadent form of Typhonos. This seems to be the main thesis of the pamphlet, *i.e.* that Seth-Typhon is the headless god, who devours heads to obtain a head for

himself, who tears off the head of Osiris, and is himself beheaded by Horus. Hence the different aspects of the Akephalos, who is sometimes the headless Osiris, as in the representations at Philae and on a sarcophagus in the Cairo Museum, and sometimes Seth after his decapitation by Horus. Dr. Preisendanz does not always agree with certain translators in their use of the word "headless," and he also points out that some of the so-called representations of an akephalic god are due to lacunae in the papyri. He has, however, collected practically all the material on the subject, and his article is therefore of great importance to all students of late magical texts.

M. A. M.

Bases, Méthodes et Résultats de la Chronologie Égyptienne. By RAYMOND WEILL. 8vo. 216 pp. 1926. (Geuthner.) 50 frs.

This work scarcely fulfils the extent of its title, as it does not even quote any of the continuous record of the Egyptians, nor any of the continuity of monuments which fix the years elapsed. It is almost entirely occupied with the Sothiac cycle and its connexions. The latter part of the work concerns only the Graeco-Roman details of calendars.

The real question which is most serious in historical work is the duration of the interval between the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties:—Could it be only 208 years, or else $\pm 1,460$ years of cycle = 1,668 years; or was there no cycle, and the calendar in confusion, and any period between these two to be adopted at personal choice? Such is the essential problem, and though there are plenty of writers who copy opinions there are very few who master the details in question. The most glaring mis-statements are often made about the plain facts.

To decide the matter Captain Weill first rules out the hazy theory of a change of calendar, showing that the five epagomenal days are named as early as the Vth dynasty, and the seasons of wars or quarrying follow a regularly shifting calendar of months. To decide between the long and short chronology the author relies on his theory of the artificial nature of the lengths of the dynasties. The XVth of 259 years being half of the XVIth of 518 years, the XVIIth of 151 years being a third of the XIIIth of 453 years. This is a neat theory, but will it work in a known case? We might as well say that 120 years of the XXIIInd dynasty (952–832) is a duplicate of the XXVIIth dynasty 120 years, and half this was the XXVth or the XXVIIIth–XXXth dynasties, and five such intervals (302) make the interval from Alexander's to Augustus' conquest, or eight of 120 years for the Ptolemies and Romans in Egypt. Yet we know by external history that all this is casual coincidence, and so the case may as well be in the Hyksos age. The solid facts are never hinted at here, that the certainly consecutive kings of the first half of the XIIIth dynasty alone require 250 years, and the writers on the short chronology entirely suppress all mention of this block.

An attempt is made to get a ruling between the early and late dating by showing that on the continuous Julian calendar the seasonal dates in early times would not fit. But that ignores the adjustment of the Julian to the true Gregorian calendar by adopting Thoth instead of Mesore as the 1st month, and so getting over the change due to precession. There would be no complex working or theory required for this; only by the time that the nominal months did not fit the seasons, a shift of one month was adopted.

In the earlier period of the primitive dynasties, the attempt to reach fixed ground from the fragments of the early Annals is justly shown to be uncertain,

owing to the variation in the breadth of divisions in each of the lines, and the whole subject remains open to too many possible interpretations. It is an equation with some valuable factors, but too many unknown quantities to yield a real solution. The later third of the book deals with minute questions of a few days in the later periods of the calendar, interesting, but unimportant in the main questions. Much is debated about the exact day of Sothiac visibility varying by the latitude. But a larger variation is quite unnoticed, due to the greater distance of Sirius from the pole of earlier ages. Roughly speaking, at 4000 B.C., Sirius rose one-third farther from the sun than it does now. One minor matter seems strangely overlooked. The era of Menofres is stated at 1321 B.C., and those various wild conjectures of names with *nofer* are stated, and rejected as too remote in time. But in 1326, only five years difference, there was Men-peh-re, Ramessu I ruling, and as *p* usually becomes *f* in later place-names so this Menepahre would easily be rendered Menofres.

This book, though desirable for reference on some points, does not deal conclusively with any new factors on the greater problems, nor with any of the evidence for the beliefs of the Egyptians as to the duration of their history.

Ancient Cities of Iraq: A practical handbook. By DOROTHY MACKAY. 82 pp., with map, plans, and photographs. 1926. (Baghdad: K. Mackenzie.)

Mrs. Mackay's intimate knowledge of the Near East, especially of the lesser-known parts such as Mesopotamia, makes her eminently fitted to write a more ambitious work than this "practical handbook." But her authorship of it is a guarantee of its accuracy and interest. It is essentially a book for the tourist who wishes to see the chief sites, and in a compressed but readable form Mrs. Mackay gives the principal events in the history of each city. The account of the little city-state of Umma is a model of what such writing should be. As the book is intended for visitors, Mrs. Mackay has based the order of the cities on their position as regards the railway, the account of each city being practically complete in itself. The chronological table makes the overlapping dynasties of each state as clear as so confused a method of dating can ever be. The bibliography is uncritical, being merely a catalogue of books which can be obtained on the spot. With this one exception, there can be nothing but praise for this excellent little volume.

M. A. MURRAY.

JOURNALS.

A Study of the Badarian Crania. By B. N. STOESSIGER. 8vo. 42 pp., 7 pls. (*Biometrika*, XIX, July, 1927.)

This very detailed study deals with 60 Badarian skulls, brought by Mr. Brunton from the excavations for the British School. As the Badarians are the oldest occupants of Egypt who can be studied in sufficient numbers, and form the basis on which all later invaders have been superposed, their relation to other peoples is a fundamental matter. The upper Egyptians inherited their type, but with continually increasing divergence from it, as fresh stocks came in. They were not allied to the Abyssinians, nor to the Sardinians who resemble the later Egyptians. Nor was there any negro connection, unless very remote in the course of development. The primitive races of India are the most akin to the Badarian, namely, Dravidians, Veddahs, Hindus, and Nepalese. On placing the dimensions of their skulls and those of the early Egyptians together, the Badarians just fall between the two in almost every detail. The skulls are remarkably long, smooth, and feminine in character. The conclusion is that the Badarians and early Indians were branches from the same stock in Asia; but the period is so remote that we cannot hope to find the stock unchanged after the immense migrations that have occurred.

Quarterly Statement. Palestine Exploration Fund.

January, 1927.—This number contains several archaeological papers. Dr. Badé describes his excavation at Mizpeh, where the city wall is 16 feet thick, and his discovery of 2 cave tombs filled with burials of some 70 bodies with about 200 jars or bowls. The period is at the dawn of copper, 3000–2500 B.C. Such a collection gives a very important view of a brief period. Mr. Phythian-Adams has an excellent protest against the rejection of a whole document because we may see a view of some detail differing from that of the writer. The absurdities of the schools that make a principle of discrediting all early records are firmly rejected. Mr. Reifenberg discusses the date of the shekels struck at Jerusalem, accepting the Maccabaeon date rather than that of the First Revolt.

April, 1927.—ALAN ROWE. *The New Discoveries at Beth-Shan.* This exploration, carried on by an Australian scholar for the Philadelphia University, has recovered more Egyptian monuments than are known in any other site in Palestine. The whole of the top of the Tell of Beth-Shan has been removed over about two acres, and 37 feet down, reaching to the age of Amenhetep III. A larger depth of remains lies under this, which may give light on the earlier ages. In the Amenhetep level was found a temple of Ashtoreth; this had a front hall, entered on the south, with a bench along the sides and an altar at the north end. In the middle stood two palm columns to carry the roof. Behind the altar were steps leading to the upper altar-room, in which the altar

has a sloping top. Below the floors and walls were foundation deposits of Amenhetep III—amulets and rings. On the floor was a stele of Ashtoreth Karnaim, with the pair of horns below a helmet. Below the floor were nearly fifty Syro-Hittite cylinder seals, gold rosettes, glass vases, a lazuli scarab, gold pendants, and a bronze dagger with inlaid wood handle; also a magnificent Hittite battleaxe. By these was a basalt model of a chair of Cretan form, with a winged Set-animal carved on each side, and a spread vulture and *zed* on the back. With this was a small limestone altar, with squares painted on the top and sacred trees on the base.

Upon the ruins of this temple another was built by Sety I, but with foundation plaques of Ramessu I. Sety put up a stele recording his capture of the city, and another which seems to name the Apiru, but is badly weathered. In this temple was a gold statuette of a goddess, a flower-stand with figures of birds, a very large bowl with sixteen handles, a tray, a pottery box, a vase with heads of a lion and a bull, and an alabaster jar with two handles formed as heads of ibexes. Egyptian objects lying north of the temple, were a hippopotamus, part of pottery horse, and amulets. Also here was a mass of silver ingots and small jewellery, and a gold armlet, 43 oz. in all.

Above the temple of Sety were two temples of Ramessu. The southern one, planted on the Sety temple, had its entrance on the west; it was built by a general, Rameses-user-khepesh. The plan was a hall, with three columns on each side for the roof. At the foot of the columns were two deposits, one of gold and silver ingots and jewellery, about 90 oz.; another, silver ingots and jewellery, about 25 oz. At the sides the hall opened into stone chambers, where a serpentine cylinder was found, representing Rameses shooting two enemies bound to a standard, before Resheph. Many cult objects appear to be Cypriote or Aegean in origin, as models of shrines, cylindric stands with figures of serpents, doves, and deities. The northern temple was square, with four columns, and was dedicated to Ashtoreth, identified with Anaitis on a stele. A stele of Amen-em-apt here gives historic basis to the Amen-em-apt of the Anastasi papyrus of travels, who is there questioned about Beth-Shan.

The Egyptians continued to hold Beth-Shan till Rameses III. He then erected his statue, as triumphing over the Philistines and their allies. This continuous occupation comes down to 1191 B.C. It becomes, then, impossible to suppose that Egyptian domination in the heart of the land—in what was the territory of Issachar, with access through the land of other tribes—could have left no trace in Israelite history, no servitude, and no fighting. Clearly Israel cannot have been yet in occupation. Further, though Philistines had their temple of Dagon at Beth-Shan, and were in occupation of the central country some time after the Egyptians, there is no trace of them in the record of Joshua, except in their old region on the coast, where the five lords of the Philistines ruled, from the south border up to Ekron. This, again, makes it impossible to date the Israelite occupation until well after 1187. Joshua could not have reached Baal-Gad in the Lebanon without clashing with the occupants of Beth-Shan far south of it. Of the Philistine there is no trace, except in the southern coast region. Nor can this be explained away by supposing the record of Joshua to be a late and erroneous compilation, as a later writer would naturally reflect the celebrated Philistine occupation of Beth-Shan. On the contrary, this entire absence of the Philistine in Joshua's conquests is strong evidence of the record being almost contemporary.

The Philistines appear to have placed their worship of Dagon in the temple of Resaph, and kept on the Ashtoreth worship. But there was no rebuilding here till about the 3rd century B.C., when a large stone temple was erected, 72 feet wide and 121 feet long. A large cemetery below the mound, across the Jalud river, was mostly of later period, but began in the Bronze Age. There are many burials of the XVIIIth and XIXth dynasties, in the pottery coffins then usual in the Delta. The objects with these were Egyptian statuettes of gods, ushabtis, false-necked vases, and pilgrim bottles. These show how fully the Egyptian settlement brought in the western connections, as seen at Tell Yahudiyeh.

Further discoveries have reached the Canaanite level, where two temples have been found, with a fine lazuli scarab of Senusert I, and a figure of a god in gilded bronze, probably Hadad.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. XIV, 1-2, March, 1927.

The Egyptian interest is a short paper, with 39 plates, by Robert Mond and Walter Emery, on work at Thebes in 1925. Twelve tombs were cleared or repaired—those of Rameš A, Paheqmen, Nekhtamen, Tehutmes, Amenhetep, Userhet, Anena, Rames B, Khonsu, Min-nekht, Neferhetep and Tehutisenb. The tomb of Rames A was the heaviest clearance, needing to move 50 feet depth of rubbish. Walls were rebuilt where destroyed, and the pieces of fallen sculpture replaced amid new blocks of limestone. Fragments of columns have enabled the reconstruction to be correctly made, to replace a dozen which supported the roof. From these tombs there was the usual Theban output of cones and late pottery, but nothing is published of fresh importance. The plates include good plans, photographs of various stages of clearance with large gangs of over a hundred workers, a dozen photographs of a fine tomb of Paheqmen, which was discovered, and of which Mr. Mond promises a detailed publication. It is sad to think of work, so self-denying and costly, being badgered by officialism without a show of gratitude. Mr. Mond has now said that he withdraws from the field, where he has done more than anyone for preservation and public benefit.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. New York. December, 1926.

N. DE G. DAVIES.—*The Egyptian Expedition, 1925-26.* This records the work of copying the Theban tombs, which was continued, although excavation was stopped owing to the arbitrary regulations. Several important scenes and figures are here illustrated, in particular a group of statues of Tehutmes III and queen, with a female sphinx which Mr. Davies suggests is the well-known sphinx of queen Hatshepsut I, now in the Barraco collection, and formerly transported to the temple of Isis in Rome. A long piece of border of very naturalistic plants was copied at Amarna, of which a sample is given here, and a Theban scene of a barber trimming up recruits.

Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts. Boston. 30 cents.

May, 1927.—This number gives a full account with 22 photographs, of the discovery of the tomb of Hetep-heres, mother of Khufu, by Dr. Reisner. This most important tomb has been so fully illustrated in various reports in different newspapers that it is needless to describe it here. The discovery was made by Mr. Rowe in February, 1925, during the absence of Dr. Reisner in America,

and within a month he had cleared out the stone-packing of the shaft more than 80 feet deep. On seeing the interment in the chamber, the place was effectively closed until Dr. Reisner arrived, and the final opening was in January, 1926; not till May, 1927, was the last object—the canopic box—examined. There has never been a chamber which required, and received, such detailed care for the recovery of its contents. In the tomb of Tutankhamen the woodwork was at least in firm condition; here it was so completely rotted by damp that it could not be moved except in fragments. The minute gold inlays had to be planned in position before lifting a piece with jeweller's pincers; layer under layer of rotted wood had to be detached, and the work was done in a small rock-chamber, where the workers must lie on the floor, and move inch by inch to get ground. The heat, and chills above ground, killed the native foreman with pneumonia, but happily Dr. Reisner, Mr. Dunham, and Lieut.-Commander Wheeler (formerly our comrade at Qau) have been able to finish the work in good health.

The framework of gold-cased poles must have been a catafalque like that figured in some early tombs. This is being reconstructed on new wood by Dr. Reisner, and a copy made of it for the Boston Museum. The most interesting of the objects, as new to us, are the ten silver anklets with four inlayed figures of dragon-flies on each, alternating with discs of carnelian. The flies are inlayed with turquoise and lazuli, and the tail-joint with carnelian. They lay in what was marked as "Box containing *deben* rings." This fixes the primary meaning of *deben* as an anklet, agreeing with the fact that in the XVIIIth dynasty the anklets weigh a *deben* weight. As *deben* and *qed* both refer to going around, we might suppose that the *qedet* weight was the ring that went round the finger, and that the Egyptian began by defining weights as anklets and finger rings.

The empty sarcophagus was opened in March, and, though the viscera were later found in the canopic box, there is no trace of the body or skeleton. This is hardly accounted for by supposing that it was broken up by thieves in the original burial at Dahshur. Bodies of that age were swathed in great masses of wrapping, as the arm of the Queen of Zer, and the body of Ra-nefer at Meydum. If there were even fragments of the body left—or none at all—there was nothing to prevent the undertakers from wrapping up a mass of linen to represent it. We know that the great lady Atet at Meydum was reduced to chips by the workmen who closed her sepulchre. Such could have been made up decently in wrappings, had there been a re-burial. Is it possible that for extra security the body was laid in some unknown place at Dahshur, and the burial had always been a show and no more? Whenever Dahshur is allowed to be examined thoroughly, there should be an inch-by-inch search of the rock all around the original place of the sarcophagus.

October, 1927.—This number contains 14 pp. with 21 figs. of the tomb of queen Meresonkh III, described by Dr. Reisner. She was the daughter of Ka-uab, the eldest son of Khufu, and Hetep-heres II, daughter of Khufu. Hetep-heres II is pictured with short hair of bright yellow colour with fine red lines. Beside her marriage to Ka-uab, she was queen by marriage with Razedef, or perhaps Khofra, and she also married a great noble, Onkh-ha-ef. Finally she was buried in a mastaba of her own, beneath part of which is the tomb of Meresonkh. The son of Hetep-heres II and Razedef was "king's son, of his body, Nebemakhet," another was Du-uanera, and a sister was Shepseset-kau. Dr. Reisner adds an important list of the relationships from Huni to Ne-user-ra, but as space does not allow of stating all this evidence, this must rest on his own conclusions.

Académie des Inscriptions. Comptes Rendus.

November-December, 1926.—This contains the annual report of M. Lacau. The work at Saqqareh has been already described and illustrated in English papers. [The later work of opening a great untouched tomb has also been mentioned; it contains large panels of scenes of Imhetep and of Zeser, of the finest low-relief, and inlays of blue-glaze tiles, thus far surpassing the much damaged chambers of the Step Pyramid.] The Mastabet el Faraun has been entirely cleared, and the pyramid of the Queen of Pepy II. This contained very fine diorite vases, and the chamber was engraved with the pyramid texts. At Karnak, after five years of work, M. Pillet has left, and his place is taken by M. Chevrier. The insecurity of the hall of columns has led to building a grid of cross-walls of foundation to support the columns. When cutting the drain for this work two colossi of Akhenaten were found, and eight others in line with them. They were placed against pillars, as in the courts of other temples; being thrown face down, in order to quarry away the stone pillars for later building, the statues have been perfectly preserved. They are the most ghastly caricatures of the "heretic king" that Theban sculptors dared to produce.

January-March, 1927.—Two scarabs found at Byblos half a century ago, now in the Clercq collection, probably came from the Tomb IV which had been opened about that time. They are of amethyst and had been mounted in gold rings. One reads, "The noble prince, son of Amipi, Mzr-debt-ati, great of rule, excellent of ka." The other, "The lady Sat-user *neb amakh*." A fragment of alabaster vase recently found in Tomb IV accords with part of this name. As the name "he who presses his father's sandals" is purely Egyptian, and the names of his father and his wife also, it seems that Egypt was in occupation of Byblos entirely, in some part of the XIIth dynasty.

Further work at Byblos is reported. Foundation deposits have been found—120 small bronze figures, and a fine statuette in serpentine with dedication to Hathor. Many fragments of hieroglyphic inscriptions have been found, and thick, rough walling (which was doubtless plastered) at a greater depth, belonging to Old Kingdom times. The whole site sadly needs systematic work and record.

April-June.—F. W. KELSEY.—*Fouilles Américaines à Kom Ousim.* This general account by the late Professor Kelsey describes the regular work in dated levels of the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd centuries A.D., the dating by papyri and by coins, the woven stuffs, pottery, and woodwork, beside much glass. Whether Professor Kelsey's excellent intentions of scientific publication of such series will be carried out, will be a test-case for American efficiency. Hitherto their work has enriched their museums, but done very little for scientific record and study. Here, work was well started and material recorded; but can it be carried to its intended conclusion?

Séance du 13 Mai.—At Mishrifé, near Homs, supposed to be the ancient Qatna, a small sphinx has been found, dedicated by a royal daughter, Ata, presumably the daughter of Amenemhat II. Tablets found at Mishrifé give an inventory of the treasure of Nin-Egal, lady of Qatna. (*Séance, 20 Mai.*)

Bulletin Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. XXVII, 1.

This opens with various small papyri, among which the main items are interest on a loan, 1 per cent. per month, in A.D. 221, and a sow worth 100 drachmae

in A.D. 186. The important article is a notice of Egyptian antiquities in the Museum of Buda-Pest, by Dr. Mahler (in English). The monuments described are four : (1) Stele of an inspector (*rud*) Sehetep-ab under Amenemhat III, with his wife Arnekena, parents Senb and Hent, and children Senb, Abt-ab, Paty, Neb-auy-pu, and Ptah . . . ; also other relatives, Senhen, Hent, Afen, Beby, and Kagemi. (2) Pottery stele of Ameny, scribe of sculpturing (*qedet*), born of Sätpepy, with his parents Nekht and Rehuonkh, brothers Ameny and Okhem-hetep, and children, Senb and Mennut. Further, his wife Uazet, children Nefersenk, Pepy, Pepyt-aft and Onkhut ; also relatives Kayt, Ptah-nekht and Amen-nekht. (3) Stele of Her-mes, keeper of the house of offerings, with wife Sat-ty, wife Uazet-renpet, sons Să-pă-ar, Kho-em-uas ; the goldsmith of Amen Huy and his wife Amen-em-apt ; also Aret, Nefertari, Tyut, Baka, and the *qosh* of Amen, Tehuti. (4) Stele of adoration of Osiris, desiring that offerings be made for Osiris and for the benefit of the adorer, whose name is not given. A blank at the end points to this being a stock piece cut in the trade, and kept ready, the offerer's name not having been added.

Chronique d'Égypte. July, 1927. 8vo. 147 pp. (Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles.)

This organ of Dr. Capart's society, the *Fondation Égyptologique*, gives a record of various work which does not otherwise appear. At Hou (Diospolis Parva) a small amount of clearance has been made on the temple site, baring the lowest course of Roman building, and—behind that—the entrance to catacombs, with a great number of its burials in jars. These are almost destroyed by the rise of water-level and by ancient pillagers. The real importance of this site will appear when the temple area is dug out below water-level and early sculptures are recovered. An account of the tomb of Petosiris is given, with illustrations. A useful method of republishing objects of importance, now lost to sight, is begun by Dr. Capart, in order to recover their destination ; also portions of scenes are illustrated in hopes of hearing of the remainder. The Mitrahineh fragment of Sir Charles Nicholson is probably, with his other antiquities, in the Museum of Sydney, N.S.W.

Tropical Life. November, 1927.

In this number a very important account is given of Professor Schwarz's conclusion, respecting the prospects of the Nile. He points out that the Victoria Nyanza which is the source of the White Nile, is only held up from spilling down the Congo by a narrow sill of mountainous country. In this retaining-wall a crack has appeared, which has been leaking badly. Should an earthquake increase this, nothing could save the water from running into Tanganyika and on to the Congo. Such a change has happened, about five hundred years ago, when a barrier ridge of basalt was fissured by earthquake which let the Kalahari lakes run over Victoria Falls down the Zambesi, and so made the Kalahari desert. If an earthquake were to let the Nile sources take another course, the Blue Nile of Abyssinia would not support half of the present Egyptians, and an immediate migration would be necessary to avoid famine. The Egyptian Government has sent an expedition to examine the south-west corner of the great lakes and study the conditions. The work of Professor Schwarz on the Kalahari desert and its cause was reviewed in this journal in 1922, p. 27.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A LITTLE bronze plaque, now in University College, shows us here a form of Bes which does not seem to have been published hitherto. He appears as a seated sphinx, with long curved wings. The duplication of the figure, facing toward a central pillar, is in the Mykenaeen tradition; the figure of Bes was very popular in the imitations of Egyptian style, and the large curved wings are usual on the archaic Phoenicio-Greek art. The plaque is, therefore, of about the viiiith century B.C. It is cast, probably, from a *cire perdue* model.



The British School is continuing its work on Egypt over the border. The large mound Tell Fara, nine miles south of Gerar, is the new field, certainly of the Bronze Age; it exhibits remains of buildings, shown plainly in the trenches dug during the war. There is a good prospect of again linking with Egyptian history, and continuing the systematic dating of levels which we had in Gerar.

As a preliminary, Mr. Starkey went east of Jerusalem to track down the source of flints said to come from there. He has now found that these flints were brought from Egypt by a dealer, who gave a fictitious value to them by a false statement of their belonging to the Jordan valley. Meanwhile Mr. Harding, Lieut. and Mrs. Risdon, Miss Broome, and Miss Tufnell were all living in our old quarters of the tomb of Uahka, at Qau, and copying the IVth dynasty tomb a little north of that. English work is dead in excavation now under the new regulations of Egypt, only some wall-copying going on at Abydos.

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Semitic words used.—דכרון, *dekerun*, Eg. records (K 52). חמון, *hemun*, multitude (K 106). חנה, *khen*, tent (L 21). לון, *lunäu*, abide (L 20). מחר, *mohäir*, hasten (L 20). מציא, *mozai*, find out (L 21). מרנא, *mryna*, our lord (L 21). נשד, *nshedti*, jeweller (L 78). פדס, *persä*, shortbread (L 78). קצין, *kathenä*, captain (L 20). רחש, *rehusa*, puff paste (L 78). סאקרו, *sakaru*, hired (L 18). שת, *shet*, 1/60 of manah (L 59). צרר, *thäirir*, turn-over cake (L 78).

The following alphabetical examples of each title are given for reference to the numbers of the classified lists already published in this Journal, 1924-6, as collected in the contents above. The key word is also given here at the side, as briefly as may be for quick reference, without the details stated in the articles, which may be needful to explain it.

The examples are selected to give the spelling and its variants, also to show the scope of the title, but contiguous examples in the articles are not quoted needlessly. This list gives an opportunity in some cases of a cross-sorting by the name of the title and not by its application to trade. In some cases only the determinative of an office is used, instead of the name of the office or object. The double forms of *kh* and of *s* are put together, as often they are interchanged; there is also frequent change of spelling between *ā* and *a*, and even *o*, so it is well to look under more than one head.

<i>āutu</i> , dignities	46	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1638	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>aākyu</i> , mason
dignities, S. and N.	964	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1307	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>au</i> , dogs
<i>sar</i> in dignity	939	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	672	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>au hst</i> , bondman
<i>ur</i> in dignity	961	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1418	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>auoyt</i> , troop
" "	1078	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1308	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>auot</i> , kennel
<i>kherp</i> of dignities	963	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	472	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>au</i> , influential
stablishing dignity	965	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	562	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>au ab</i> , satisfying
<i>āabi</i> , east	1765	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1444	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>aunt</i> , bow
<i>āonh</i> (?)	1274	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1406	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	" "
<i>āoa</i> , dragoman	1808	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1662	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>auntiu</i> , archers
<i>āu</i> see <i>au</i>	1892	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	327	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>ab</i> , dancer
<i>āun</i> , Heliopolis	1244	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1564	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>abth</i> , bird-net
" "	981	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	929	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>ap</i> , Thebes
<i>ābh</i> , food	1314	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	793	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	reckoner
<i>āmi</i> in (harym)	1875	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	810	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	"
<i>āms</i> , execution	749	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1780	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>ap outi</i> , deeds
" "	1450	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1379	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	great counter
<i>āmakh</i> y, devoted	1880	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	48	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>apt</i> , harym
<i>anb</i> , fort	1467	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	753	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>ami as</i> in register
<i>aht</i> , measured land	1188	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	37	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	in harym
<i>ākh</i> , lordliness	853	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	39	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	" of queen
<i>āthet</i> , table	410	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	123	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>amt</i> , favourite
<i>her ādbu</i> , bailiffs	1222	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1474	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>amanu</i> , guardships
of <i>usekht</i>	1212	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1944	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	(?)
of <i>per onkh</i>	120	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1914	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	(?)
" "	1213	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1199	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>amin</i> , clay land
laws of bailiffs	1217	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1945	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	<i>amtt</i> , private rooms
orderer of bailiffs	1220	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1939	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	(?)
of <i>rekhyt</i>	1215	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	1772	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	tribute-bearer
" "	1214	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	813	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	north tribute
land declaration	1228	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	598	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	nome tribute
conductor of favourites	1269	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	814	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	Asiatic tribute
favourite agent	121	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	127	𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎶	tribute of girls

<i>da ans</i> , red linen	1375 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙
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<i>oqt</i> , mastaba	997 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1744 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uuti</i> , inspector
<i>ot</i> , office, of gifts	467 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1535 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uuu</i> , inspectors
foreign	1803 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1583 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
of palace	94 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1757 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
<i>otekh</i> , brewery	1330 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1566 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" " of boats
<i>ozmr</i> } conservator	1087 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1570 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uu</i> , royal
" } of	1088 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1569 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uut</i> ,
" } canals	1089 " 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1575 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>ubu</i> , artizan
of desert edge	1090 " 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1594 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	of temple
of palace	1097 " 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1863 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>upt</i> , royal progress
of Buto	1098 " 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	394 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>upu</i> , orderly
<i>ozt</i> , fat land	1194 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	720 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>upt</i> , declaration
<i>oztu</i> , men of land	1338 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1401 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uptu</i> , court orders
<i>ozau</i> , prospector	1658 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	839 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>upt</i> , general order
<i>oz hq</i> , Heliopolis	1108 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	731 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	secret orders
<i>oz kau</i> , butcher	1337 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1840 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
<i>u</i> } open	1261 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	708 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	declaring affairs
" } fields	1185 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	580 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	scribe of orders
" } cultivated	560 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1872 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>upt re</i> , orderer
<i>uan</i> , sub-officer	1421 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	729 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	declaring orders
<i>uauat</i> , Nubia	1792 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	725 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	in nomes
<i>uatu</i> , roads	1890 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	25 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	New Year's king
<i>her uat</i> , over roads	1766 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1553 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>unnut</i> , hours
<i>uaz ur</i> , great sea	1758 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	901 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>ur uru</i> } great
<i>uou</i> , sub-officer	1895 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	900 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" } mayor
<i>uouu</i> "	1518 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	852 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uru</i> , mayors
<i>uo</i> , peer	887 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	642 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>ur ht</i> } great house
of great lake	888 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	921 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" } of six <i>saru</i>
over group	894 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	639 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uryt</i> , the six <i>saru</i>
<i>ur uo</i> , mayor, peer	658 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	632 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	judge in <i>urt</i> court
<i>uo ou</i> (?)	896 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1928 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>urt</i>
<i>uot</i> , office	895 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1454 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>urrt</i> , chariot [maker
<i>uo mnkh</i> , capable	893 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1710 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>urrti</i> , chariot-
<i>uob</i> } washing	149 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1552 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>urshu</i> , time-keeper
" } king's hands	157 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1659 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uha</i> , collector
" } washing	152 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	392 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uhmu</i> , legate
" } king's mouth	156 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	391 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	satisfying
lavatory of king	160 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	388 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	in all lands
<i>uob oo</i> , hand-washing	498 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1125 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	warden of happi-
<i>uobut</i> , washers	1742 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	384 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	of king [ness
<i>uortu</i> , messenger	209 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1538 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>ukhr</i> , watching
of ten suru	665 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1544 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
of ships	1536 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1545 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
of Nile	407 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	948 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	" "
warden of city	1114 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	60 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uskht</i> , forecourts
diwan of <i>uortu</i>	1858 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	686 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	hearer in forecourts
seal of messenger	868 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1707 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>ust</i> , sewing
foreign messenger	404 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	1636 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>usho</i> , quarrier
<i>uortu</i> , of chief's table	409 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	217 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>uthst</i> , queen's watch
of chief's food	408 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	328 𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢	<i>udn</i> , offerer

<i>uzä</i> , health office	286 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1804 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>pt</i> , heaven
"	546 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1260 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
<i>uzo</i> , dividing words	610 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	214 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>pzt</i> , bow bearer
<i>uzb</i> , land deeds	728 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1356 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>fdu</i> , four
<i>uzhu</i> , food table	494 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	593 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>määt</i> , seeing
of wine office	1351 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	31 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
scribe	438 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1389 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mäot-men re</i> , Sety I
"	1346 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	957 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mäot</i> , justice
<i>bäaät</i> , quarry	543 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	682 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>ht</i> , court of justice
"	1767 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1197 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mat</i> , bows (?)
<i>ba</i> , ram	1303 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1442 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
<i>baät</i> , bread	1318 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	986 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mahz</i> , gazelle
<i>bau</i> , royal spirits	1924 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1051 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>maot</i> (?)
<i>bau zed</i>	1925 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1935 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>marsht</i>
<i>baru zedui</i>	1926 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1112 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>maqds</i>
<i>banrati</i> , conserve	1720 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1161 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>matru</i>
<i>banra</i> , dates	1321 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1932 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>matr ta</i>
<i>bak</i> , servant	501 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1931 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>matrt</i>
<i>baku</i> , price	1547 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1054 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>ma mo</i>
<i>bat</i> , shans, loaves	1316 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	821 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mabti</i> , carpenter
<i>bat</i> , bread	1716 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1700 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
<i>bat</i> , royal	1035 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1698 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
<i>batäu</i> , royal things	844 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	249 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mabti</i> , royal
<i>batu</i> , royal towns	982 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1703 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mabti</i> , ship-builder
<i>bashä</i> , graving	1634 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	243 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mabti se ams</i>
<i>bou</i> , light	265 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1701 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mabti</i> of carving
<i>bobo</i> , refiners	1695 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1633 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	" "
<i>bu maot</i> , law court	681 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	247 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mbati</i> , skinner (?)
<i>bnt</i> , harp	326 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	648 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mobä</i> , thirty <i>saru</i>
<i>bsnta</i> , engraver	1696 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	696 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	mayor of S. 30
<i>bq</i> , workman	1603 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	667 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	S. and N. tens
<i>pe</i> , base of throne	191 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1796 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mo</i> , see 1795
<i>pat</i> , mass of people	1159 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1753 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mohäni</i> , milkman
"	1948 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1459 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mohäiry</i> , brave
"	988 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1329 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mohrt</i> , drink
<i>ppy</i> , Pepy	1044 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1466 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mokhen</i> , tenting
<i>pr</i> , temple	47 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	819 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mokhu</i> , balance
palace	1650 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1752 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mosbui</i> , transport
miner's hut	117 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1795 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>moshuash</i> , Libyans
<i>pr onkh</i> , census	1559 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1118 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mothn</i> , roads
<i>pr as</i> , registry	145 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1786 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mozäyu</i> , police
<i>pr oa</i> , palace	84 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1740 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mozäir</i> , garland
<i>pr ur</i> , palace	43 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1259 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mu</i> , inundation
<i>pr ur</i> , palace of queen	439 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	216 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mut</i> , mother
<i>pr hm</i> , servants' hall	771 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1746 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mnot</i> , nurse
<i>pr hz</i> , treasury	802 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1908 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	familiar
<i>pr hz</i> , treasury accounts	1198 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1049 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	Khufu (place)
<i>pehu</i> , low lands	488 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1751 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	of Uazmes
<i>ps</i> , cooking	492 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	1910 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>tf meni</i> , tutor
(?) store	1737 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	515 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠	<i>mnnu</i> , monuments
<i>psshti</i>			

monuments of Uauat	1457	1266	pupil of garden
man of monuments	1640	1617	of engravers
<i>mnfât</i> , army	1391	59	<i>ms nsut</i> } royal
<i>mnfyt</i> , army. [king	898	1815	children
<i>mnf Her</i> , army of	1394	1797	son of Libyans
<i>mn nfr</i> , Memphis	1109	1656	<i>ms oati</i> , prospector
<i>mnhytu</i> , recruits	1399	1110	<i>emseh</i> , crocodile
<i>mnkh</i> , excellent	528	1155	<i>ms tht</i> , child porters
<i>mnkht</i> , clothing	1363	1785	<i>mszau</i> , police
" "	1148	1380	<i>msho</i> , soldier
of recruits	1361	1388	of nome
<i>mnsh</i> , sea ship	396	815	<i>nt</i> , manager
" "	1902	1734	<i>m thhs</i> , leatherman
<i>mnti</i> , Sinaites	1447	363	<i>mdt</i> , words
<i>meh</i> , north ten	668	597	<i>mdu</i> , secret words
northern town	875	1599	<i>mz</i> , ten
<i>mh</i> , uraeus	178	1577	ten artizans
<i>mh ab</i> , satisfying	704	179	<i>mzh</i> , fillet
<i>m râu</i> , intendants	1850	1209	<i>mzd</i> , winepress
" "	1849	1045	<i>naut</i> , town
<i>mr</i> , canal	979	1058	<i>nautu</i> , towns
" "	1241	996	<i>nautu ma</i> , new towns
of cattle	1299	1106	<i>nautu neb</i> , all towns
<i>mrut</i> , tenants	1729	1115	scribe of town
of Amen	1137	1163	citizen
<i>mr</i> , of gravers	1132	1940	<i>nu</i> , hunters
<i>mryna</i> , our lord	1465	1057	" " [king
<i>mryt</i> , harbour	1231	415	<i>nu nsut</i> , hunters of
<i>mrt</i> , tenants	956	1828	<i>nb nbu</i> , all (?)
<i>mrhrt</i> , ointment	1352	1763	<i>stu nt</i> , gold mines
" "	142	1663	gold, Nubian
<i>mrsonkh</i> , queen	983	1903	washed (?) gold
<i>mrui</i> , tenants	1135	1904	" "
<i>mrui</i> , "	1131	775	Treasury of gold
<i>mrt</i> , tenants' towns	829	774	of silver, gold
<i>mrti</i> , eyes of king	376	782	gold strong-room
eyes and ears of king	379	530	chamber of gold
<i>mrti</i> , reporters	378	40	gold of queen
foreign agents	1799	1664	gold worker
scribe of reports	381	1668	" "
<i>ammerti</i> , pilot	1527	1672	" "
intendant of N.	874	1665	" "
<i>mkhut</i> , Nile basin	1251	1673	servant of gold
<i>mkht</i> , pupils	1824	1257	<i>nt</i> , swim, high Nile
of palace	1825	1708	<i>npr</i> , adzing
watching gate	71	1046	<i>nfu</i> , wind [toilet (?)
of art	1592	1816	<i>nfr hat</i> , king's
of bailiffs	1227	1382	<i>nfru</i> , army recruits
of Treasury	794	1431	known to palace
of diwan	1167	1378	<i>nfr shsu</i> , linen

<i>nfrtu</i> , heifers	1298	ᠨᠫᠢᠷᠲᠤ	1711	ᠨᠫᠢᠷᠲᠤ	<i>rkht</i> , baker
<i>nfrtsh</i> (?)	1921	ᠨᠫᠢᠷᠲᠤ	1712	ᠨᠫᠢᠷᠲᠤ	<i>rteh</i> , baker
<i>nmhy</i> , poor	1169	ᠨᠮᠬᠤ	1618	ᠨᠮᠬᠤ	<i>rthu</i> = <i>remtu</i>
<i>nnu</i> , dog-ward	1557	ᠨᠨᠠ	1157	ᠨᠨᠠ	,, } cultivators (rank with sculptors)
<i>nnuf</i> , unequalled	305	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	1193	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	
uncultivated	1262	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	1156	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	
unknown, unasked	1176	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	307	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	
unknown by them	1177	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	308	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	<i>rkht</i> , known to king
unknown, unsettled	1178	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	812	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	to palace
<i>nnu</i> , hunters	1560	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	795	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	expert knowledge
„ „	1417	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	1584	ᠨᠨᠠᠭ	knowing Treasury
<i>neheh</i> , eternal	526	ᠨᠡᠬᠡᠬ	1121	ᠨᠡᠬᠡᠬ	known well
<i>nhsyu</i> , negroes	1463	ᠨᠬᠤᠰᠢᠢᠶᠤ	1125	ᠨᠬᠤᠰᠢᠢᠶᠤ	helping <i>rekhyt</i>
<i>nekh</i> , guard	89	ᠨᠡᠬᠤ	1127	ᠨᠡᠬᠤ	making live <i>rekhyt</i>
<i>nkhh</i> , El Kab	880	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	828	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	ruler of <i>rekhyt</i>
leader in El Kab	1043	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	923	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	vezier of <i>rekhyt</i>
judge in El Kab	695	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	1128	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	lord of freeholders
ruler in El Kab	876	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	1055	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	leader of freeholders
keeper of El Kab	883	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	1123	ᠨᠫᠤᠬᠤ	„ „
<i>nsut</i> , royal (booth)	114	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	1122	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	mayor of S. freeholders
<i>nstui</i> , thrones	185	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	1126	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	mayor of freeholders
thrones in <i>ht onkh</i>	115	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	1019	ᠨᠰᠤᠲᠤ	commanding freeholders
<i>nshmyt</i> , fishmonger	1345	ᠨᠰᠢᠮᠤᠶᠤᠲᠤ	847	ᠨᠰᠢᠮᠤᠶᠤᠲᠤ	conductor of freeholders
<i>nshdti</i> , jeweller	1680	ᠨᠰᠢᠳᠤᠲᠢ	1124	ᠨᠰᠢᠳᠤᠲᠢ	contenting freeholders
<i>nt hzt</i> , crowns	173	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	1443	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	bailiff of freeholders
<i>nthr</i> , divine	35	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	1111	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	<i>rs</i> , bows (?)
<i>nthr khrniu</i> , miners	1654	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	1270	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	<i>rdui</i> , nome
<i>sa nthr khrniu</i> , guard of miners	1647	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	1292	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	<i>sered</i> , cultivator
<i>nthr duat</i> , priestess	38	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	747	ᠨᠲᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠲᠤ	<i>h</i> , entry
<i>nz</i> mill; <i>besh</i> , bread	1726	ᠨᠵᠤ	943	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hā</i> , entered
„ <i>hethnu</i> , bread	1725	ᠨᠵᠤ	1271	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hāytn</i> , judges
<i>nzr</i> , carpenter	1705	ᠨᠵᠤ	1273	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hb</i> , cultivation
<i>ru</i> , mouths of canals	1754	ᠨᠵᠤ	1281	ᠨᠵᠤ	„ „
<i>re po</i> , orderer of	1034	ᠨᠵᠤ	620	ᠨᠵᠤ	„ for wine
<i>re pot</i> , fem. [people	1036	ᠨᠵᠤ	618	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hpu</i> , laws
<i>re pe</i> , orderer of Buto	886	ᠨᠵᠤ	621	ᠨᠵᠤ	of king
<i>re nkhh</i> , orderer of El Kab	885	ᠨᠵᠤ	1164	ᠨᠵᠤ	establishing laws
<i>re neb</i> , all orderers	599	ᠨᠵᠤ	306	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hmm</i> , a company
<i>db re</i> , repast	493	ᠨᠵᠤ	1719	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hn</i> , friend
royal son, <i>Ramessu</i>	1813	ᠨᠵᠤ	1868	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hna</i> , jar
<i>runau</i> , garrison	1430	ᠨᠵᠤ	1916	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hrt</i> , ruler
<i>r</i> = <i>ari</i> , keeper	1402	ᠨᠵᠤ	699	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hkt</i>
<i>rut</i> , plough land (?)	1888	ᠨᠵᠤ	946	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>ht</i> , hall of elders
<i>ruti</i> , embalmers	1838	ᠨᠵᠤ	1149	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>haytn</i> , elders
<i>rud</i> , fertile	457	ᠨᠵᠤ	936	ᠨᠵᠤ	„ „
<i>rud</i> , inspector	1102	ᠨᠵᠤ	1040	ᠨᠵᠤ	<i>hation</i> , leaders
<i>ruduu</i> , inspectors	451	ᠨᠵᠤ	1061	ᠨᠵᠤ	leader of leaders
<i>rfu</i> , Tura quarry	518	ᠨᠵᠤ	1250	ᠨᠵᠤ	governess of dau.
<i>rhu</i> , persons	1119	ᠨᠵᠤ	1192	ᠨᠵᠤ	leading canals
<i>rhusa</i> , cakes	1715	ᠨᠵᠤ			<i>hāt</i> , plough land

<i>hät</i> , plough land	1248	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1802	𐤇𐤏𐤏	leader of Oasis
<i>hou</i> , potted flesh	1327	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1181	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>hsp</i> , nome
<i>ur hou</i> , physician	274	𐤇𐤏𐤏	724	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>hspu</i> , nomes
<i>huo</i> , physician	273	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	863	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	nomes of Interior
<i>hu</i> , carpenter	1702	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	978	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>hsn</i> , palace of Qa
<i>hudt</i> , Edfu	1027	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1811	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>hst</i> , praiser
<i>hbo</i> , wardrobe	1660	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	314	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	" "
<i>hbs</i> , clothing	258	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	182	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>hq</i> , sceptre
" "	1367	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	966	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	chief of chiefs
<i>hmu</i> , servants	331	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1001	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	royal chief
" "	1605	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1024	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	chief of Egypt
<i>hmo</i> , flax	1354	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1333	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>hqt</i> , beer
<i>hmm</i> , metal-worker	1679	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	984	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>hka</i> , a palace
<i>hmnt</i>	104	𐤇𐤏𐤏	1540	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>ht</i> , store-house
<i>hmrnt</i> , wares	1550	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	504	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	stores of gold
<i>hmt</i> , wife	30	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	506	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	for Inundation
<i>hmut</i> , women	33	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	505	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	for temple
<i>hmyt</i> , steersman	1529	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1246	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>ht</i> , canal
<i>hmt</i> , artizan	1586	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1437	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>htr</i> , horse
conducting all art	1023	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	784	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>pr hz</i> , Treasury
registered artizan	548	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1865	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>hz md</i> , clear in words
caring for his body	242	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1297	𐤇𐤏𐤏 KH	<i>khät</i> , hall
<i>hnnuy</i> , marshman	1276	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	78	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	doorkeeper of <i>khät</i>
<i>hnk</i> , gift	461	𐤇𐤏𐤏	786	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	hall of gold
subsidy to labour	469	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	449	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	scribe in halls
almonry	463	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	567	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khäy</i> , corn
diwan of gifts	466	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	565	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khäyu</i> , threshers
<i>hnsk</i>	1822	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1778	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khärdau</i> , Syria
<i>hnt</i> , mistress	34	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1762	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khäst</i> , desert
<i>hr</i> , inundation	1230	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	49	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khaut</i> } offering
banks (?)	1736	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	400	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	" } table
<i>hr</i> , over	1059	𐤇𐤏𐤏	172	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khogäy</i> , shaver
<i>hrav</i> , moorings	1543	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	183	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khou</i> , weapons
<i>hr ab</i> , the Interior	622	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1941	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>kho khnt</i>
<i>hr sesh</i> , over scribe	1810	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1878	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>khu</i> , protector
over over-men	905	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1917	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	" "
<i>hr seshta</i> , secretary	357	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	831	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khu</i> , vezier's hall
(late)	366	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1949	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khuti</i> , fan
behind affairs	372	"𐤇𐤏𐤏	763	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khutu</i> , protectors
<i>hrt</i> , over palace	87	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1870	𐤇𐤏𐤏	" "
<i>hr tp oa</i> , ruler	1005	𐤇𐤏𐤏	1416	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>khps</i> , swordsman
<i>hr tp tau</i> , over Eg.	836	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1449	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	store
<i>hsy</i> , praiser	320	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1641	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khmou</i> , chisellers
" "	1062	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1691	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khmti</i> , smelter
<i>hsot</i> , singing	325	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1692	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	" "
<i>hsb</i> , account [Courts	568	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	801	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khn</i> , rower
<i>hsb tau</i> , account of	669	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1519	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khnyt</i> , rowers
Treasury account	805	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	895	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	<i>khnut</i> , diwan
daily account	807	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	1851	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏	" "
census	1655	𐤇𐤏𐤏𐤏	1139	𐤇𐤏𐤏	<i>khnm</i> , united

<i>khnr̥t</i> , prison, or	1179 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1790 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sāu</i> , people
„ lock-up	767 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	52 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sā</i> , son
<i>khnr̥u</i> , prisoners	1930 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	58 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sāt</i> , daughter [ous
„ <i>she</i> , key of lake	1240 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1814 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sāt zetta</i> , posthum-
<i>khnt</i> , taster (?)	1315 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1061 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	daughter of chief
„ „	1724 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1107 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>ssa</i> , feeding
„ harym	1809 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1717 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sau</i> , loaves
„ „	595 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	171 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>seshsau</i> , shavers
boats of harym	1539 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1288 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sa</i> , guard
<i>khnti</i> , baker	1713 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	'800 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	of treasury
<i>khnt adb</i>	1205 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	240 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	of chief
<i>khnt khati</i> , god	1074 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1602 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sau</i> , guards
<i>khntesh</i> , garden	483 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1326 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	„ „
pupil of garden	480 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1144 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	guards of serfs
<i>khnt tavi</i>	837 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1026 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	guards of nome
<i>khnd</i> , throne steps	190 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	626 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sab</i> , judge
<i>kher o</i> , deputy	950 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	101 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sapti</i> , cataloguer
deputy sealer	346 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	414 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sanu</i> , tributaries
of treasury	798 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	989 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sahu</i> , gratifying
<i>khrti</i> , miner	1644 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1412 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sakru</i> , paid troops
<i>kheru</i> , enemy	1400 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1065 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>soh sohu</i> , chief noble
<i>hez khrt</i> , clear voice	736 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1069 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	new year fire noble
<i>kherp</i> , over control	1877 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1079 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>soh f</i> , his nobles
controller	279 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1675 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>se onkh</i> , artist
<i>khrd</i> , child	1887 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1676 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	„ „
child of the land	1886 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1915 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>tp su</i>
child of Egypt	1885 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	685 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>spr</i> , request
<i>khsf</i> , returning	1103 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1818 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sb</i> , teaching
<i>khs</i> , sacrificial	1173 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	834 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	of his majesty
<i>kht nb</i> , all things	460 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1117 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	in Memphis
<i>khtu</i> , things	1556 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1075 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sft</i> , sword
<i>khtf</i> , before him	508 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1336 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sfd</i> , sword
pupil of the diwan	1823 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1342 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>spā</i> , food
<i>amukht</i> , following	199 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1028 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>spt</i> , nome
things of Tenu	195 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	972 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sepa</i> , nome
mayor of followers	193 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1325 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sm</i> , vegetables
hall of servants	1427 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1339 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sma</i> , sacrifice
<i>khnt</i> , housemaid	1168 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	26 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>sma</i> , united
following of art	1591 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	27 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	„ „
<i>khtm</i> , seal	351 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1952 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>smayt</i> , company
of S. and N.	341 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	1071 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>smen</i> , establishing
of messengers	411 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	298 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>smr</i> , companion
of gate	101 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	295 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	mayor of companions
sealing office	737 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	297 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	fellow peer
over the seal	344 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	32 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>Her smrt</i> , queen
<i>khtmu</i> , store-boat	1541 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	53 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>smsm</i> , eldest
<i>kht n khkr</i> , things of	1836 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	945 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>smsu</i> , elder
<i>sā</i> , man [ornament	1162 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	196 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>snu</i> , guide
of sacred boat	1525 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	954 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	<i>snu</i> , fraternity
<i>n Kashi</i> , Nubia	1407 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	953 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠	„ „

snn, palace of Qa
sni, armed riders
snu, physician
 expert physician
snbt } health
 " } office
snthr, incense
sar ur, great lord
sart, lady
sar oa, sole lord
 lord of Thebes
 lord of Memphis
 lord of Treasury
 house of lords
 lords judges
sary, over workers
srq, pioneers
sehrr, contenting
seh, council hall
 great peer of *seh*
seh, hall of king
sehu } troops
sehui } of
sehuu } soldiers
sehqbb, cool place
shm, doing service
shz, chief expert
 oculist (?)
skhu, stone builder
skhm ab, diversion
skhm, powerful
skhmti, 2 crowns
sekhkru, adorer
skhent, advancing
skhet, wet land
sekhiti, man of land
 public work in land
sekhau, weaver
sekhēt (?)
sesm, horse
sesh, scribe
sesh o, scribe of writings
sesh, bird pools
seshp, beater
seshm, conductor
 " "
seshn, weaver
seshent, lotus seed
seshr, washing
seshriuti, washing-man

977 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1415 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 275 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 270 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 282 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 283 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 285 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 938 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 940 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕 (DAU. SNEFRU)
 937 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 930 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 931 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 780 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 629 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 922 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1596 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1395 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 846 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 75 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 890 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 470 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1422 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1759 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 951 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1340 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1002 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 572 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 269 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 539 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 485 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 925 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 177 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 129 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 962 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1150 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1263 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1860 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1727 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1906 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1433 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1145 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 417 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1561 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1683 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕 (𐎓𐎕)
 1015 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1558 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1377 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1324 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1372 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1374 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕

1353 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1376 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 434 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1453 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 116 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1554 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 133 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1820 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 442 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 112 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1170 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1171 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1042 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1387 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1771 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 865 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1774 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1773 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1458 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1563 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 188 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 103 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1203 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 162 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1409 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1300 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 235 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1154 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 471 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 486 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 349 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 820 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕
 345 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 448 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 594 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 83 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1202 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 687 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 688 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 76 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 458 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 796 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 549 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 55 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 990 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1030 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕 SH
 1031 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1235 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1236 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕
 1233 𐎓𐎕𐎗𐎕𐎗𐎕

seshr }
 " } clothes bag
 " }
seshs, navy uniform
seshesht } writing
 " } goddess
sshkru, servants
seshta, secrets
seqabu, game pawn
seqbu, cooling
sāt sqr, girl captive
sqr ku, captive oxen
seka, a town
ta set, Nubia
setu, mountains
set res, Nubia
 deserts of west
 lodges of queen
stiu, archers
 golden archer
st, seat
 noble seats
set mt, seat of dead
st ab, seat of heart
stāu, archers
sta ht, branding
stpt, chosen
sthet, carrying
sd, festival
sdo, amusements
szaut, seal
szuuty, sealer
szuuty kher, sub-sealer
szm, deputy
szm uo, sole hearer
szm osh, hearing call
szm, complaints
 } hearer of
 } hearings alone
szm nbt, all complaints
szt, making sound
khr, under sound
szt htp, a fort
szt, royal child
szt ut, new towns
SH ur she, great lake
 Oxyrhynkhos
 lakes of the north
 lakes of nome limit
 lake of crocodile

<i>she rs</i> , south lake	1234	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵	596	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵	secretary, private
" "	970	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1841	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵	secret words
lakes and land	1180	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1842	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	all secrets
<i>she(mu)</i> , light	261	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵	974	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	lake of jackals
<i>shäyt</i> , taxes	1133	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1646	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>shed</i> , maker
<i>shaot</i> , Nubian	1791	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵	57	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>shed mes</i> , sucklings
<i>shäd</i> , burying	1239	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1183	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵 Q	<i>qa</i> , higher land
<i>shot</i> , letters	426	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1408	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qäur</i> , transport
letters of king	583	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1448	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qoh</i> , corner
<i>shoyu</i> , cakes	1714	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	312	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>gor</i> (?), charioteer
<i>shot</i> , basin	163	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1182	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qohi</i> , higher land
<i>shyuti</i> , lighting	264	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1651	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵 (𐎠𐎥𐎵)	<i>gotu</i> , works
" "	1548	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1635	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qemäü</i> , sculptor
<i>shuti</i> , nome	1005	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	389	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qenou</i> , valiant
<i>shuti</i>	1947	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1398	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qenyti</i> , braves
<i>sheps</i> , noble	959	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1397	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qen</i> , brave
<i>shepset</i> , noble (fem.)	958	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	673	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qnbti</i> } land
<i>shemsu</i> , follower	194	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	676	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qnb</i> } property
by ship	213	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	576	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	" } court
<i>shetm</i> , sanctuary	947	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1682	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qeri</i> , smith
<i>shen</i> , joiner	1706	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1681	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qer</i> , smith
<i>sheny</i> , roll-call	1657	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	510	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qeru</i> , porters
<i>shenytu</i> , council	405	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1606	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qersti</i> , sculptors
<i>sheny</i> , shaving	170	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	707	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	of tomb
<i>shen ta</i> , grass	1891	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1616	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	of vezier
<i>sheno</i> , medicine	289	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	703	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qt uo</i> , private room
" "	563	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	991	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qd</i> , visiting towns
<i>sheno</i> , store	1319	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	444	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qdnut</i> , fitters
store of increase	1272	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1470	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qd</i> , finishing fort
<i>shenut</i> , granaries	550	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	538	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qd</i> , building
" (?) " (?)	564	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1621	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	scribe of fitting
" (?) " (?)	374	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	446	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qdut</i> , carvers
" (?) " (?)	1920	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1619	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	mayor of fitting
<i>shent</i> , court	473	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	858	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>ma qd</i> , in circuit
" "	1186	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1076	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>qd qd</i> , touring
<i>shenyu</i> , guard	219	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	100	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵 K	<i>ke</i> , head-cloth
<i>shendiau</i> , guard	218	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1278	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>ka</i> , gardener
<i>shendyt</i> , kilt	220	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1277	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	" "
<i>shesp</i> , receiver	1830	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	146	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kap</i> , nursery
of waste	1936	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1175	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	child of nursery
of nobles	1073	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	148	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	diwan of nursery
(?) (?)	1829	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1937	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	over the bulls
lake of Asiatics	969	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1542	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kbnti</i> , of Byblos
lakes	1238	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1414	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kroshr</i> , kalasires
<i>shashamo</i>	1464	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	869	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kesh</i> , Nubia
orderer of	134	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1927	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kashes</i> (?)
<i>shekru</i>	144	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	513	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kat</i> , public works
<i>shetu</i> , lake lands	1237	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1438	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	<i>kathnä</i> } captain of
<i>shat</i> , dues	1756	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	1439	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	" } chariot
<i>sheta</i> , secrets	602	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	309	𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵	

gs, beside king
 gs *pr*, sidesmen
 beside the 30
 gs, boat-tender
 gsui
 gsu
tp ta, head of land
 scribe of land
ta, vezier's court
 vezier of city
 vezier of land
tetu, things
tu, things
 keeper of copper
tau, smelter (?)
ta, bread
tbtu, sandals
tpu, head
tp khr, under-head
tmt, clothing
tm, sledge
 " "
tmhu, Libyans
tnnu, counting
trkh, prisoners (?)
tkh, drink
 " "
tsh, boundary
tkn, explorer (?)
 Teta, king
tati
that, vezier
 " "
 " "
that, in Heliopolis
thärt, Sile
 " "
thä } standard
siran } bearers
 king's fan-bearer
tha, manager
thairir, cakes
thau, sails
thma, embankments
 " "
 Thennu, Thinis
thntt } register of
 " } cattle
theht, amethyst
 " " (?)

304 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧 G
 1082 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧 .
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 1200 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 671 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 330 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1081 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1678 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1317 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1732 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1513 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 833 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1368 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1604 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 544 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1794 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1760 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1929 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1335 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1598 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 987 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1919 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 624 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧 TH
 590 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1473 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1053 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1426 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 255 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1301 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1718 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1524 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1229 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1942 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1047 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1290 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1143 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1674 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 72 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧

1432 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1141 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1147 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1620 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1739 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1738 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 297 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 252 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 253 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 789 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 706 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1160 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 968 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1302 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 1196 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1731 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1140 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1219 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 908 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 914 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 817 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 382 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 1048 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
 335 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧
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 29 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧

thesi, exalted
thesut, gangs
 gangs of towns
 gang of sailors
 archers
 fighters
dät, uniforms
dä hr, look after
däddä, giver of laws
 bearer of flask
 bearer of chair
dau, medicine (?)
dua, five men
 house of five men
duat, royal chapel
 „ *nthr*, priestess
 temple service
dp, Buto
dp, taster
db, horn, cattle
dmyt, town
dn, auditor
dhr, cattle
ds, flint knife
ds, slaughter
dshrt, desert
dqrtu, records
dqru, records
dqrunu, records
dt, pilot
zay, travelling
zäzatt, domain
zäuo, divide
zämu, enrolled
zä md, directions
zaznut, council
 " "
zatn, increase
zo, examiner
zu f, nome
zbo } finger-mark
zbou }
 „ } as sealing
zbt, sealing
 " "
zfa, food
zfu } offerings
zft }
zv, limit
zd, said

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